(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2139.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1788.

ALGIERS, *August* 18.

SINCE the end of June the plague has ceased its ravage here; no person has been attacked since that time, and those who have died of it were ill before they discovered the remedy for it, or the disorder had got too much a-head.

The plague has been severely felt at Mascara, the bey of which is absent; it has also reached Tremecen, and we fear it will spread to the states of Morocco.

The Algerines, looking upon the plague as stopt, are returned from their country houses, and visit one another without any precautions.

Since the 27th of July no one has died in our hospital.

From the first of January to the 18th of August, 17048 persons have died here, 516 of whom were Christians, 1,809 Jews, and 14,213 Moors.

LONDON, *September* 29.

In consequence of the news in the London Gazette of Saturday night last, stocks got up on the first of the market yesterday two per cent. but on account of the hot press that was continued in the river, they fell nearly to the level from which they rose. The press, it is said, with some confidence, will continue till twenty-five sail of the line are ready for sea.

Extract of a letter from Munich, August 29.

"On the 27th instant at near one in the morning, we felt a very violent shock of an earthquake; numbers of people were waked by it, and furniture in many houses tottered, and was thrown down by the force of it. The centinel posted at the main guard heard a distant noise, which resembled that of a house falling down; another on duty in the quarter called the Anger, was shook in the centry-box, and quitted it with fear; the centinels on the ramparts without the city heard a violent subterraneous noise, which surprised and affrighted them. This shock lasted for three seconds.

"At Tœlz, at Walfrathshadsen, and at Benedict Bayern, in Upper Bavaria, this earthquake was likewise felt for a minute and a half; and at Landshut, in Lower Bavaria, at within six minutes of one o'clock. At Tœlz four shocks were felt in a quarter of an hour; the fourth was slight, but the three first so violent, that they threw the pictures off the walls, displaced the moveables, and shook the houses in such a manner that the inhabitants abandoned them, and fled for safety into the streets and fields.

"At Landshut four shocks were felt in the space of two seconds, which shook the windows and the people in their beds. In the collegiate church the pipes of the organ were displaced, and the great tower, the spire of which is reckoned one of the highest in Germany, received a violent shock, which frighted the night guards that slept there so much, that they could not call the hour of the night as usual. The inhabitants of the neighbouring mountains likewise heard such a subterraneous noise that they thought the city of Landshut was entirely swallowed up.

"At Augsburg, and in the environs of that imperial city, this earthquake happened exactly at midnight. The fright and eagerness among the people to save themselves from the danger that threatened was the same as at Tœlz. The inquietude remained for half a minute, which was as long as the shock lasted. They have happily experienced no damage from it in those different places. Its direction was from the south-west, and drove with great violence to the north-east. Since that time it has rained in those countries, and the cold there is excessive; a great deal of snow has fallen at Walfrathshaden, and Benedict Bayern, and the mountains of Tyrol are covered with it."

It is a fact but little known, that when the news of the destruction of the Spanish batteries and the raising of the siege of Gibraltar reached Rome, there was a general illumination. The Spanish and French ambassadors were displeased; and when they complained to the Pope, he answered, that he could not help it—they should consider it as a flash of the Roman spirit.

A melancholy instance of the mutability of alley fortunes presented itself very lately. A broker of eminence, who was worth 50,000l. since the last peace, dying without money enough to bury him.

When the Turkish army goes out to fight the Russians, the ambassador of the latter makes part of the retinue, but he is generally treated with the utmost politeness and civility: The only tyrant that the ambassador has to dread, is the plague, which frequently breaks out in the army.

For some time back the light-horse that attended the royal family, rode with their swords only—which lord Heathfield observing, sent for the officer commanding the party, and inquired what was become of their carabines? Observing, that a light horseman without his carabine, looked like a blacksmith's shop without an anvil. The men now ride with their arms complete.

There is now a curious spectacle on board the Pitt East Indiaman lying at Deptford; it is a shark 14 feet in length, that was caught at sea, and found, upon opening the body, to contain a six gallon jar in his stomach; the shark and jar are both shewn in the ship as a curiosity.

Oct. 4. Letters from the French and English colonies, speak of the alarm which our lately erected free ports have given to the foreign trade, which languishes as the British grows more vigorous and extensive. Every effort is used by the French at Martinico and Guadaloupe, to prevent the island of Dominica from receiving much benefit from a free port; but still the island becomes more prosperous from the foreign bottoms which are admitted into the port of Rosseau. The French find Tobago not a little reduced in her rising expectations from a free port, as that of St. George's at Grenada has proved a rival, and ably supported the rich merchants, who look up with great hopes of support to the new board of trade, at the head of which lord Hawkisberry presides with the utmost attention to the colonies interest, which wanted such a board and so able a conductor of it. By this means little is left to lord Sydney's office, but just to read the letters of governors, who are still directed to write to the secretaries office; which is, however, regulated by the board of trade in all commercial business.

The vigour and decision of ministry in the present critical situation of affairs, cannot be too much applauded. They wish to prevent the horrors of war, but when the honour and interest of their country are concerned, they shew the world that they are fully prepared to make the most spirited exertions. Our young Atlas,

—The states whole thunder born to wield,
Can shade alike the senate and the field.

The great leaders of opposition also liberally acknowledge, that less spirited measures on the present occasion would be highly criminal.

Extract of a letter from Paris, September 10.

"Letters from Vienna advise, that the French are very ill looked upon by the divan, as well as by the Mahometan nation. First, because the treaty of commerce made by the late count de Vergennes with Russia, engages France in a system of neutrality, even in the case of a declaration of war between the courts of Petersburgh and Constantinople. And secondly, because Sir Robert Ainsly, the English ambassador, has demonstrated to the vizier, that the count de Choiseul-Gouffier has, in his picturesque voyage of Greece, indicated the means of restoring to the modern Athenians, their ancient liberty."

Extract of a letter from Venice, August 20.

"Notwithstanding the powerful fleets of men of war and armed ships, which are fitted out by several maritime powers of Europe, and cruising in the Mediterranean for the protection of commerce against the depredations of the Algerines, those daring freebooters, in open defiance of those armaments, still continue to capture and plunder ships of almost every nation that fall in their way, indiscriminately, except the British, which pass free and without molestation. A gentleman just arrived from Algiers says, the Algerines are fitting out several stout vessels from 18 to 30 guns, which will be ready in three weeks, by that time a fleet of corsairs which have been cruising along the coast of Portugal, is expected in. He further adds, that he was there 19 days, in which time no less than seven prizes were brought in belonging to different nations, condemned and sold, and the crews thrown into slavery; and that the day before he left the harbour, a captain of a large xebec had his head taken off, because he came in without a prize, although his vessel was almost shattered to pieces, and three parts of the crew killed, in an engagement with a Spaniard of double his force, which he beat off after a severe conflict of 13 glasses."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, August 28.

"A strong fleet from Russia is expected to arrive here daily, in their way to the Mediterranean, on purpose to cruise against the Algerines, who have lately taken some of their ships, and sent the crews to slavery. These pirates are become more and more troublesome, and increase very fast; they have broke the peace with Spain, and taken several rich ships belonging to the Spanish merchants; in consequence of which, a fleet of men of war, and a number of frigates, are getting ready, and will soon join the rest of the powers in scouring the seas of those sanguinary and vindictive plunderers.

"P. S. We have just received intelligence of a bloody engagement between three Portuguese cruisers and some Algerine frigates, off Cape Spartel, in which it is said the latter came of victorious; we further hear, the pirates lost a vast number of men killed, and bought the victory at a dear rate—among the slain was their *chief d' escadre*, a very resolute enterprising fellow."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, September 17.

"The following, however incredible it may appear, is, we are assured an undoubted fact:—Two gentlemen returning to Dublin from Irish-town, took notice of a sailor pursuing a rat on the low ground, near the rear of the marine school, and asking him why he did so? he replied, that the rat had a shilling in its mouth. Through curiosity they all pursued it into one of the fields, when discovering the hole it went into; the sailor dug it up, and to the surprise of the gentlemen, he found half a guinea and seventeen shillings pretty deep in the ground."

Oct. 5. A gentleman who arrived in town from Paris on Tuesday, says, that the general opinion there is, that war is inevitable, and that the different war departments are preparing accordingly.

The French cabinet, according to every report from the Continent, is in the utmost perplexity; their resolutions daily wavering. In the course of last week no less than six expresses were dispatched to Brest, and at the same time others to Toulon and Havre-de-Grace.

It is certain that at Brest and Toulon every exertion is making for the equipment of ships of war, and the same regulations as in time of war.

It is somewhat extraordinary, but literally true, that the mode of pressing men has been adopted in France. By a correspondent just arrived from that country, we are informed, that a very severe press had taken place at St. Maloes, and many towns on the French coast, for some days past.

It is difficult to determine at present, what state holds the balance of power. The emperor may, at first view, seem to do it: but there are three obstacles to interfere materially with the free exercise of this power. In the first place, admitting he could do it in the southern states of Europe, his attention is also called to the northern, by the war between the Turks and Russians, and he certainly has not force enough to give the law on both sides. There is some doubt, whether he can do it on one: For, secondly, his troops are so ill appointed, so badly disciplined, and so disaffected, that there is no confidence to be placed in them. Thirdly, the present temper of his subjects may render it difficult for him to preserve his power at home.

If England acts with policy, coolness and vigour, there is little doubt but she may possess herself, jointly with Spain, but in a superior degree, of this important station. It is a strong circumstance in our favour, that the longer we keep back, the more powerful we shall be, and the more able to act with effect at last. On the contrary, the billigerent powers will, of course, be growing weaker.

If unsuccessful in the present war, the grand vizier loses his head—unless he has the good fortune of being killed in action—if his arms are crowned with success—why then, he keeps his place for some few years longer—and, provided he does not grow rich, may die a natural death in obscurity.

The Russians in the late war, taught the Turks at length to beat them—just as they had themselves been taught, under the Czar Peter, to beat Charles the XIIth's army. If the Janissaries have profited by the lessons they then got—and from what they might have got from the French officers—much may be expected from the native bravery and enthusiasm of the Turks.

The first action that we may expect to hear of, between the Muscovites and the Turks, will most probably be a naval one on the Black Sea—where the Turks are superior, and therefore may expect to have the advantage.

We are not to omen of the approaching war between the Porte and Russia, from the events of the last. In the concluding campaign, the Turks gained several advantages over count Romanzow—in consequence of having adopted the European discipline—and that discipline they have since practiced. In the artillery and engineer department, they are most deficient.

An embargo is hourly expected to be laid on the merchant ships in the different ports, in order to prevent their sailing without a convoy.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) October* 6.

Monday morning, between 10 and eleven o'clock, a ſlight ſhock of an earthquake was felt in this town and Spaniſh-town; it was preceded by a rumbling ſound, which appeared to come from N. E. and was about two ſeconds in duration.

Oct. 24. On Sunday laſt, about 20 minutes before three in the afternoon, a very ſevere ſhock of an earthquake was felt in this town, Port Royal and many parts of Liguanea; the motion was undulatory, and continued for full half a minute; many inhabitants were alarmed and haſtily quitted their houſes; to our great ſatisfaction we have not yet heard of any damage. The church clock and many private ones were ſtopped by the concuſſion.

BOSTON, *December* 14.

A correſpondent of Marblehead obſerves, that as the ſeveral cataſtrophes which befel that diſtreſſed town, have had a place in the public prints, to excite the ſympathy and engage the prayers of the charitable and pious; it is a dictate of gratitude that a public mention ſhould be made of the remarkable preſervation they have lately experienced.

Of 800 perſons, and upwards, who have been employed in the buſineſs of fiſhing, the year paſt, not a ſingle one has died, by ſickneſs, through the whole term;—not a ſingle one has been taken off by any of thoſe innumerable caſualties, which are continually threatening their ſafety. And what renders the mercy ſtill more diſtinguiſhing, they all arrived previous to the anniverſary feſtival—An event, with the circumſtances of it, not to be paralleled by another inſtance within the memory of the moſt aged among them. This rendered the joy of the day complete; and not only demands from them their united acknowledgments, in the higheſt ſtrains which humanity will admit, but this public rehearſal in honour to the divine protection, and to draw forth the praiſe of every chriſtian reader in concert with them.

SPRINGFIELD, *December* 10.

Yeſterday morning paſſed through this town from the county of Eſſex, about 30 perſons on their way to the Ohio, furniſhed with waggons of proviſions, and all the neceſſary implements of huſbandry and tools for mechanics. This party, it is ſaid, are to join a number of others, and prepare huts and houſes for the numerous emigrants, expected to ſettle in that country the enſuing ſpring.

PROVIDENCE, *December* 8.

A gentleman from Uxbridge informs, that on Wedneſday night laſt the houſe of Mr. David Draper, ſen. of that town, was conſumed by fire, when four perſons periſhed in the flames, viz. Mr. Draper, aged about 80 years, his wife, aged about 82, and two grand children.—Mr. David Draper, jun. with his family, lived in the ſame houſe. His wife, who ſlept in a lower room, on diſcovering the fire, ran up ſtairs, to attempt reſcuing the aged couple (who were cripples) and her children; the flames, however, had got to ſo great a height, that in order to ſave herſelf ſhe was obliged to leap out of a window, and broke one of her ancles. Notwithſtanding this accident, ſhe afterwards entered a lower window, and took out an infant that had lain with her. The remainder of the family eſcaped. This ſad cataſtrophe is ſaid to have beem occaſioned by leaving ſome pine knots in a chimney.

BENNINGTON, *December* 3.

By a gentleman of veracity from Canada we have obtained the following particulars of a late inhuman murder perpetrated in thoſe parts, viz. One James Gale, a native of Goſhen, ſtate of New-York, who commanded a plundering party on Long-Iſland in the late war, had lately reſided in Canada, and had ſuſtained the character of idle, facetious gambler. Reduced by extravagance he was lately taking a tour to the weſtern country in ſearch of plunder, where he unfortunately fell in with a Mr. Street, of Farmington in Connecticut, who had delivered, by contract, a number of cattle to a gentleman at Niagara, and received about ſix hundred pounds York currency in caſh. During Mr. Street's ſtay at that place, from his benevolence and Gale's addreſs, and neceſſitous circumſtances, he had become ſo intimate with him as occaſioned Mr. Street not only to make known his buſineſs to Gale, but repeatedly to pay his expences. The morning Mr. Street left the falls at Niagara he had rode but a ſmall way before he overtook Gale, with a bridle in his hand and a comrade with him. Mr. Street bid Gale good bye, who aſked him if he was going home, and being anſwered in the affirmative, I am looking for my horſe, ſaid he, and I'll go on to the great ſpring with you, for it is as probable he is gone that way as any other. Mr. Street accepted it kindly, and rode on ſociably converſing to the ſpring. Gale then ſaid well, I can go no further, Mr. Street replied I am ſorry, but we will not part with dry lips. He immediately diſmounted, took from his portmanteau a bottle of ſpirits, and cup from his pocket, handed his horſe to Gale's comrade, and ſtooped to dip up ſome water from the ſpring. At that inſtant Gale drew his tomahawk and ſtruck him dead by repeating his blow. He then robbed him of his money, plundered his portmanteau, and tied up his cloathes in his handkerchief, which was marked with J G the initials of his name, and hid them under a log. Put Mr. Street's body a ſmall diſtance into the buſh and covered him with bruſh; the horſe he took into the buſh and killed.

Some time after the murder, a number of Indians ſtopped at the ſpring and were alarmed at the unuſual ſcent. After ſearching a little while they found the body of Mr. Street, and his cloaths. The circumſtance of the handkerchief being marked with the initials of Gale's name, who was ſtill at Niagara, as was likewiſe his comrade, with ſome other circumſtances, occaſioned them to be apprehended and committed to priſon. Our informant further ſays, that Gale's comrade has made a full confeſſion of the whole tranſaction, and that they were both confined in irons, in the gaol at Quebec, when he left Canada.

NEW-YORK, *December* 18.

On Tueſday, laſt week, the public were informed that a ſmall ſloop, ſaid to be from Virginia or Philadelphia, loaded with ſalt, ſpirits, ſugar, flour, &c. was laying in Hempſtead-Bay on Long-Iſland; and that, from many circumſtances reſpecting her, it was conjectured ſhe was fraudulently run away with. Of this veſſel we are now further informed, that on Wedneſday ſhe was ſeized by an officer of the cuſtoms, for having landed and ſold her ſpirits, ſugar, &c. When this ſeizure took place, our informant adds, that there remained but one man on board who came in the veſſel; the others having ſold the cargo, excepting the ſalt, and put two men on board, left orders with the one remaining to conduct her to Blue Point, where they ſaid they were going. The ſuſpicions of roguery now increaſing, the ſheriff of Queen's county, aſſiſted by the perſons who purchaſed the goods, exerted himſelf to take the ſuppoſed villains, whom they purſued with the utmoſt expedition, but found, that inſtead of going to Blue-Point, they had croſſed over the iſland to a place called the Old Man, which ferries over to Connecticut, where they were about croſſing, when the ſheriff apprehended them, informing them of the ſeizure of the goods, and demanding the money for which they had been ſold. On their refuſal to comply with this requiſition, they were conducted to the gaol of Queen's county, where they now are, and where they will doubtleſs remain, until ſome further inveſtigation of facts. As there is no doubt but that this veſſel has been ſtolen from ſome port or other, for the information of the right owners, wherever they may be, the following deſcription is given, viz.—The ſloop will carry about 25 tons, is rather curiouſly rigged, her maſt being conſtructed ſo as to raiſe or fall at pleaſure, ſtepped upon her deck; ſhe is almoſt new, has a white bottom, with a ſmall anchor of about 60 or 70 pounds weight.—The man who remained on board, calls himſelf Gill, and ſays he owns one half of the veſſel; he is about twenty-two years old. He ſays the captain's name is Sweeten, and the name of the other Fog.

Dec. 29. We have accounts from Demarara, which inform, that the inhabitants of that place, owing to the unjuſt proceedings of the governor and council, have not only oppoſed themſelves to the adminiſtration of government, but have ſuſpended them from acting in their reſpective capacities—ſo that affairs there are in great confuſion, and are likely to remain ſo, until the grievances they complain of, are removed.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Savanna, to his friend in this city, dated Dec. 3, 1787.

"Since your departure from this country we have been engaged and are now in a war with the Creek Indians; ſmall parties have penetrated as low down as the Canonchee, killed our citizens, and done other damage—It is my firm belief that it might have been ſtopped in the firſt ſtage had the executive of this country brought to trial a colonel Alexander, who had murdered 8 or 9 Indians on their hunting grounds—the legiſlature have ordered four regiments to be raiſed of 750 men each, and at the expiration of the war they are to receive a certain tract of country within the Indian limits for their ſervices.

"Should the commiſſioners of North and South-Carolina and Georgia, with the continental, agent meet ſpeedily—I have hopes that they will adjuſt the diſpute, whereby the unfortunate families who have been drove from their houſes, may return in peace, and enjoy the fruits of their labour."

A valuable Remedy for the Gout.

Copy of a letter from J. S. Eſq; M. P. for H. to Sir W. C. dated Kent, Church-court, September, 1785.

ABOUT ten years ago, at the age of 46, I was attacked with a ſlight fit of the gout. the next year, in December, I had it more ſeverely in both hands and feet, and was laid up ten weeks. From that time, and at that ſeaſon, the gout returned with increaſing violence; ſo that the laſt fit, which began in December, 1783, laſted me five months. For much the greateſt part of that time I had no uſe of my hands, feet and knees. During this fit a gentleman, who, I thought had fallen a martyr to the gout, called upon me, and, to my great aſtoniſhment, appeared quite hearty and ſtrong, and informed me he had been ſo for three years, and that he came purpoſely to give me an account of his remedy, —*The Brimſtone Water.*

I had the pleaſure of ſeeing the gentleman again laſt week, and he continues to enjoy perfect health. He told me, he knew a gentleman who was ſo great a cripple, as to be confined to his houſe for ſome years, and was covered with chalk ſtones, who by a regular and conſtant uſe of the water, was now able to walk freely, and that the chalk ſtones had in a great manner ſubſided.

In the month of May, 1784, I began the brimſtone water (after having conſulted many phyſicians, who all agreed it was impoſſible the brimſtone water could do any harm) and continued it, without miſſing a ſingle day, for twelve months, during which time, and in cold weather, I had ſome memento of the gout, which never confined me, or prevented my uſing exerciſe, which I did very freely.

On the approach of warm weather, at the beginning of June, I ventured to leave off the water for a few months; and have begun it again about four days, and will continue it till next ſummer.

When I firſt began the water, I was ſenſible it promoted urine, perſpiration, and a lax habit. After I had uſed it three or four months, a very copious diſcharge came from under my arms, ſo as frequently to make it neceſſary to change my linen twice a day. This continued full three months, during which time I was in perfect health and good ſpirits, and have the happineſs to continue ſo.

I never made any alteration in my manner of living; being now, as I flatter myſelf, relieved from ſo horrid a diſorder, my conſtitution is as perfect as ever it was.

I hope your friend will try ſo ſimple and innocent a remedy, with the ſame ſucceſs as I have experienced.

I am, &c. J. S.

The Receipt.—To one pound of ſtone brimſtone, finely powdered, and put into a ſtone or earthen jar, add one gallon of boiling water, let it ſtand four or five days, ſtirring it well two or three times a day. At the end of the fourth day, draw it off fine for uſe. Drink half a pint every morning, at leaſt half an hour before breakfaſt. Let the jar be kept ſtopped cloſe when you are not ſtirring the brimſtone.

By the laſt veſſels from Savanna and Charleſton we learn, that there is no doubt of the federal government being unanimouſly adopted by the ſtate of Georgia and South-Carolina.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleſton, South-Carolina, to his friend in this city, dated December 3, 1787.

"The federal ſyſtem, as it has been juſt preſented to us, meets with general approbation, though ſeveral pieces have appeared in the news-papers againſt it. I ſhall, in common with the moſt worthy and reſpected part of the citizens of this ſtate, moſt ſincerely rejoice at the adoption of a form of government, calculated to preſerve the ſtates from certain ruin."

Extract of another letter from the ſame place, dated December 4, 1787.

"I am glad to hear that you are diſpoſed to adopt the new government in your and the adjacent ſtates. I am not much of a politician, but my anxiety for the proſperity and happineſs of my country leads me to wiſh ſincerely that the ſyſtem, in its original form, may be adopted in *toto* by all the ſtates. South-Carolina, I truſt, will not heſitate. Very little is ſaid againſt it here, but by ſuch as we regard as the rotten part of our community, and God knows we have too many of that worthleſs unprincipled tribe among us, who no doubt are ſecretly deviſing miſchief in their dark and hidden places. They have not, however, as yet, had either the candour or effrontery to ſhew themſelves before men who live and move in open day-light."

Extract of a letter from Lancaſter, dated Dec. to

"It is with pleaſure I inform you, that the people here continue to be warmly federal. The new conſtitution has the advantage of all great truths—The more it is examined, the more it is admired.

"The inhabitants of our town, on the morning of the day their deputies in convention were to return, fired a morning gun, and at twelve o'clock thirteen rounds were fired out of a piece of artillery belonging to the ſtate. From that time, until night, all the bells in town were ringing. I never have been a witneſs of ſo much reſpect being paid by the people to their delegates, or of more general joy upon any occaſion."

WILMINGTON, *(Del. St.) Dec.* 19.

Extract of a letter from a member of the Britiſh parliament, to his friend in this borough, dated London, October 4, 1787.

"To-morrow it is ſuppoſed affairs will come to a deciſion between our court and that of Verſailles—probably without a poſitive anſwer from France we are peremptory in declaring war againſt them, the Cape of Good-Hope and Trincomale are to be reſtored to the Dutch, which France has completed in poſſeſſion, by three regiments of their troops and 400 Dutch. The nation in general enter heartily into a war—the oppoſition in parliament join in ſaying they entirely approve of it—and I am happy to ſay that more ſailors have offered to enter than government want.—We could not have begun a war at a better time, our different fleets at home—and Lord Howe has brought our navy in a better ſtate than ever was.—Our only fear is that France may have a ſuperior force for us in the Weſt-Indies; a fleet with troops will be ready in the courſe of a week—will fail for that quarter, equal at leaſt, if not ſuperior to any they have to oppoſe us—the miſchief may, however, have happened before they arrive, as well as in the Eaſt, notwithſtanding which we have every hope of ſucceſs, and in the greateſt ſpirits.—We flatter ourſelves matters will not be made up be-

tween Ruſſia and the Porte.—France will be obliged to aſſiſt the latter—Holland will probably be on our ſide—Spain againſt us."

SAVANNA, *November* 22.

By captain M'Lean, who arrived here on Saturday laſt from the Windward Iſlands, we have advice that a hurricane happened there on the 24th of laſt month; he was then off St. Euſtatia, and afterwards went into the Daniſh iſland of St. John, where he learnt that all the ſhipping at St. Croix were driven aſhore, except one brig that foundered at her anchors; that a great many houſes and other buildings were thrown down, and numbers of lives loſt; and that the ſugar canes had ſuffered much: He alſo heard that the hurricane had done conſiderable damage at Tortola, and thinks it muſt have been ſeverely felt at St. Chriſtopher.

On Tueſdy laſt captain Tucker arrived here in 8 days from Turks Iſland. Two days before he ſailed a brig came in from Antigua, which brought accounts publiſhed in that iſland, that the Lark ſloop of war, had arrived from England, after 28 days paſſage; that a body of French or Pruſſians had entered the territories of the ſeven United Provinces of Holland; that great warlike preparations were making in England; that a fleet of 28 ſail of Britiſh men of war was cruiſing in the Engliſh channel; that there had been a very hot preſs for ſeamen in England; that a promotion of admirals had taken place; that on the arrival of the Lark all the ſhips of war in Engliſh harbour were immediately fitted for ſea; and that the Lark remained only a day or two at Antigua, and then proceeded to Jamaica.

About ten days ago a boy named Kirkland, was killed and ſcalped by the Indians, at Nevill's creek, on the ſouth ſide of Great Ogechee, Effingham county.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.) December* 5.

The reaſon given by Spain for refuſing to open the Miſſiſippi is, that Weſt Florida was a conquered country by that nation, and therefore the court of Great-Britain had no right to inſert in the treaty of peace with the United States the following clauſe: Article VIII. The navigation of the river Miſſiſippi, from its ſource to the ocean, ſhall for ever remain free and open to the ſubjects of Great-Britain, and the citizens of the United States.

When Mr. Jay was at Madrid, he had a commiſſion from congreſs to offer an excluſive navigation of the river Miſſiſippi for fifty years, provided Spain would vigorouſly aſſiſt America; that court took ſo much time to conſider this propoſition that in the interim *lord* Cornwallis ſurrendered; a victory ſo happily fortunate to America, gave a new turn to her politics, and congreſs therefore immediately diſpatched a meſſenger to their ambaſſador, ſignifying their pleaſure that the matter ſhould be ſuſpended.

NEWBERN, *October* 17.

Monday laſt one of the ſheriff's deputies having levied an execution on a ſloop, at Bay river, was prevailed upon by the owner to ſuffer her to be brought up to town, ſo that ſhe might fetch a better price: he accordingly put a couple of men on board, armed with firelocks. As the ſloop was coming up, the crew begged the two muſketeers to help them in hoiſting the ſails, they unſuſpectedly laid down their arms, which the owner ſeized immediately, and proceeded down to the ſound where he put the two men into their canoe, and took leave of them.

RICHMOND, *December* 26.

Extract of a letter from Harriſon county, to a gentleman now in this city, dated the 4th inſtant.

"Yeſterday evening, a little after ſun-ſet, a party of Indians came to the houſe of Mr. Weſt in this county, and killed the old man and Edmund Weſt's wife; they ſcalped and tomahawked Thomas Weſt in ſuch an inhuman manner, that it is expected he will not live till to-morrow. They ſcalped a little girl of John Hafker's, and ſpeared her in her left ſide, but it is thought ſhe will recover, and took Jeſſe Hughes's eldeſt daughter priſoner—All this I can affirm, as I ſaw the unhappy victims immediately after the maſſacre."

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 10.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 12, 1787.

WHEREAS an appeal is now depending in the court of appeals, on the queſtion, whether the purchaſers of confiſcated property ſince the conſolidating act, can pay their annual intereſt in ſpecie certificates, made receiveable for the principal due for the ſaid purchaſes. And whereas a reſolution has paſſed the legiſlature, to ſtop all actions and executions againſt the debtors of ſaid property, purchaſed ſince the conſolidating act, till the court of appeals ſhall determine thereon. And whereas from the diſtant ſituation of many debtors from the ſeat of government, who are intereſted in ſaid queſtion, may not hear of the determination of ſaid queſtion, and may be ſubject to immediate execution, before they have an opportunity of paying ſaid intereſt:

RESOLVED, That the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore be, and he is hereby authoriſed and directed to ſuſpend and ſtop all actions and executions againſt ſaid debtors, till ſix weeks after the court of appeals ſhall determine thereon, on the appeal now depending before them for that purpoſe.—And that this reſolution be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Advertiſer.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, That the ſaid appeal ſhall not, on any pretence, be continued longer than to the end of two courts after the meeting of ſaid court, in the month of October laſt paſt.

By order,
W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the SENATE, December 12, 1787.

Read and aſſented to.

By order,
J. DORSEY, clk.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of April next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

ANDREW BRYSON, Thomas Bowie, Annapolis; Chandeler Bent, Goofe creek; Richard Bolton, St. Mary's county; George Briſcoe, Patuxent; Rachel Brooke, care of Benjamin Harriſon, Annapolis.

Jeremiah T. Chaſe (4), Benjamin Chew, Annapolis; David Carcaud (2), Patuxent; Peter Chaille, Worceſter county; Alexander Corbett, Kent county; Samuel Chamberlaine, Talbot county.

Gabriel Duvall, Annapolis; Dyſon, Bruce and Co. Allen's Freſh; George Day, Nottingham.

Samuel Flowers, Annapolis; William Fitzhugh, jun. Patuxent; John Forbes (3), Benedict.

Thomas Gaſſaway, ——— Gibſon, Annapolis; Joſeph Galloway, Weſt river; James Graham, Port-Tobacco; Joſeph Spiers Gabbott, Nottingham; James Gordon, Dorcheſter county; Richard Graves, Kent county.

Benjamin Harriſon, Dr. Walter Harriſon, Annapolis; Sarah Harriſon, Edward Hall, Weſt river; Richard B. Hall (2), Collington Meadows.

Thomas Johnſon (2), Thomas Jennings, Annapolis; William Johnſon, care of Solomon Sparrow, near South river church.

Philip Key, St. Mary's county; J. Kenna, jun. Port-Tobacco.

John Lloyd, care of Joſeph Clark, Annapolis.

Timothy M'Carty, Michael Murphy, Annapolis; James M'Kever, St. Mary's county; rev. Joſeph Meſſenger, St. John's parith, Maryland; capt. Mich. Marchall, Benedict; Jonathan Morgan, Calvert county; James Murray, Cambridge; Henry Miles, Somerſet county.

Seneca Nelſon, Leonard-town.

John Plummer, Weſt river; James Pattiſon, Lower Marlborough; Mrs. Parkinſon, near Cheſter mill, Queen Anne's county.

John Rogers (4). David Roſs (2), Thomas Rutland, Thomas Ridout, James Ringgold, Elizabeth Robiſon, Annapolis; Mrs. Rankin, Port-Tobacco; Thomas Rynolds, Maryland.

Thomas Stone, Annapolis; Richard Smith, near Queen-Anne; Joſeph Sims, near Port-Tobacco; John Stewart, Somerſet county; capt. Hugh Sherwood, Oxford.

John Thompſon, care of Wallace and Muir, John Chew Thomas, Annapolis; John Thomas, Upper Marlborough; Peter Thomſon (2), Stephen Tarlton, St. Mary's county.

Jehu Underwood (2), Annapolis.

John Walſh, Annapolis; Betty Williams, Somerſet county; Theodore Wederſtrand, Queen-Anne's county.

Notley Young (3), Newport, Maryland.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All perſons ſending to the Poſt-Office for letters are requeſted to ſend the money, as none will be delivered without.

In the Preſs, and ſoon will be Publiſhed, and Sold at the Printing-Office,

A Pamphlet, entitled,

REMARKS
ON THE
PROPOSED PLAN
OF A
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT,
By ARISTIDES.

January 4, 1788.

By virtue of a mortgage from Richard Scott, of Anne-Arundel county, will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, in George-town, on Friday the 15th day of February next,

TWO very valuable young negro men, and on the 22d day of the ſame month will be ſold, at Elk-Ridge Landing, one negro woman and two likely negro boys, to ſatisfy a debt due from ſaid Scott to us.

BERNARD O'NEILL,
WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

Upper Marlborough, January 3, 1788.

To be SOLD, on Monday the twenty-firſt of this month,

A VALUABLE negro fellow, aged about twenty-two years. Credit will be given for eighteen months, on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

AMELIA WEEMS.

January 3, 1788.

FISH.

A FEW barrels of well cured Patowmack ſhad of the beſt quality, to be ſold cheap. Inquire at Mr. Couden's.

January 1, 1788.

On Wedneſday the 16th inſtant, will be SOLD, at the late dwelling houſe of Thomas Stone, Eſq; in the city of Annapolis,

HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Stone, Eſq; are requeſted to make payment or ſettlement, and all thoſe who have claims upon the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to ſtate them, to

M. J. STONE,
G. R. BROWN, } executors.

St. Mary's county, January 1, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Townſhend Eden, Eſq; of St Mary's county, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment, and all perſons having juſt claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in without delay, regularly authenticated, that they may be ſettled as ſoon as poſſible. All applications for payment or ſettlement to be made to Walter Stone, at Port-Tobacco.

BETTY ANNE EDEN, adminiſtratrix.
WALTER STONE, adminiſtrator.

TO BE SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

ELLICOTT'S
ALMANACKS,
For the year of Lord 1788.

Annapolis, January 1, 1788.

JAMES WILLIAMS

Has juſt imported, in the KITTY, captain MOORE from BOURDEAUX,

A QUANTITY of old Coniac brandy, a few caſes claret (vintage 1783), handſome dark chintzes, and fine cambrick, to be ſold at his ſtore on the Dock.

He has likewiſe for ſale Britiſh mold candles, and fine Eaſt-India coffee.

To thoſe whom it may concern.

THE ſubſcriber requeſts all perſons indebted to him to diſcharge their reſpective balances without delay, thoſe who have it not in their power to pay are requeſted to give bond or note with ſecurity, if required; as this is a reaſonable requeſt, thoſe who do not comply with the above terms by the firſt day of February next, ſuits will be commenced againſt without reſpect to perſons.

CORNELIUS MILLS.

December 20, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber hereby requeſts all perſons having juſt claims againſt the eſtate of Joſeph Brathear, late of Prince George's county, deceaſed, to bring them in properly authenticated, and thoſe indebted to ſaid deceaſed to make immediate payment to

ALEXANDER DUVALL, adminiſtrator de bonis non.

December 21, 1787.

ON the petition of James Burnes, of Prince-George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid James Burnes, that the 12th day of February next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the ſaid act; and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

November 21, 1787.

ON the petition of George Dent, of Waſhington county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid petitioner, that the ninth day of January next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the ſaid act; and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiſer.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by JAMES EDELEN, a brown Mare, about fourteen hands and an half high, eight or nine years old, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and is a natural pacer. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

A QUANTITY of LOCUST POSTS, from eight and an half to nine feet long, to be ſold, by

JAMES RINGGOLD.

Anne-Arundel county, November 26, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber being unable to diſcharge her debts, gives this public notice to all her creditors, that ſhe intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, to be held by adjournment on the third Monday in January next, for the benefit of the act for the relief of inſolvent debtors.

MARY RANKEN.

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named BOB, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

J. H. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels. 5

Annapolis, October 17, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED, in the ship WILLING TOM, captain JEFFERY, from London, and to be sold wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce, by

JOHN PRITCHARD and CO.

At their stores in Annapolis, Port-Tobacco, Queen-Anne on Patuxent,

A LARGE and general assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present season; also a quantity of porter, old port, sherry and carcavelle wine in bottles.

N. B. A general assortment of British cordage and sail duck. 13

August 21, 1787.

LANDS for SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale, all that *Tract of land*, called *Beall's Plantation*, and *Bateman's Field*, (being part of *Snowden's Reputation Supported*) containing from a late survey 676¼ acres, situated on the head of South river in Anne-Arundel county, about 3 miles from navigable water, 12 from the city of Annapolis, 28 from Baltimore town, 24 from George-town, and about 7 from the inspection houses of Indian Landing, and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco.

This plantation has not been tenanted for 3 years, is a most pleasing and desirable situation, and capable of great improvement at a very small expence; there are 259 acres of timber land, a greater part of the timber is very valuable.—The subscriber would prefer disposing of the whole in one lot, but has no objection to making several of it, the timber land is conveniently situated for making such divisions in equal proportions, and there are many pleasant situations for erecting different buildings; it is also well watered—a very good mill stream runs through it, and there is some meadow ground, and much more may be very readily made. The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, corn-house, stables, tobacco house, and two very fine apple orchards, one of which contains 220 trees, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

A plan of this estate may be seen at Mr. Vachel Stevens, surveyor, Annapolis, who will shew the premises; also at Messrs. William Paterson, and Brothers, Baltimore, and further information had—for price, terms, &c. apply to

16 JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

PICKLED HERRINGS.

A FEW BARRELS, of the first quality, to be sold by

15 JOHN RANDALL.

Forty Silver Dollars, or *Five Half Joes Reward*,

FOR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto slave named DICK, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 28 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt and trowsers, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few other cloathes, but if possible by any stroke of villainy to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such address that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore gaol, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county and state of Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, intends to petition the justices of the said county at their next sitting, to be liberated from his creditors, under the act of assembly.

8 JAMES DURGIN.

PROPOSALS

For printing by subscription,

A Geographical and Topographical

HISTORY OF AMERICA,

Containing, exclusive of the History of South-America:

A DESCRIPTIVE account of the thirteen United States of America, generally and individually.

In justification of the attempt, to undertake so arduous, so necessary, and expensive a publication, the Author can only assure a generous and spirited public, whose indulgence he has already experienced, that he is totally detached from every occupation which could impede his progress in completing this great work with care and precision.

Independent of that assistance necessarily derived from a profusion of materials on this subject, it is his intention as well as duty, to collect information from seminaries of learning and men of letters, wherever dispersed in the respective states

CONTENTS.

The history of South-America.
The history of North-America.
The history of every state in the union, from personal observation, and such documents, journals and records as may appear conducive to complete an historical treatise of such importance.

This part of the history will necessarily assume a biographical form; as the life, death and misfortunes of illustrious characters concerned in the memorable contention for American independence will be delineated—without prejudice, from authorities whom *prejudice itself*, at his hour of calmness and candour, would not easily suspect of partiality or misrepresentation.

CONDITIONS.

1. That this history shall consist of four volumes, each containing 400 pages, printed on fine paper, Octavo, and a new letter—Price 5 dollars.

2. That three volumes shall be delivered to the subscribers in the year 1788, and the first as soon as possible, for which they are to pay 4 dollars, principally on the delivery of the work.

3. These volumes will contain, exclusive of maps, a variety of elegant engravings, taken from the Abbe Saviero Clavigero's new history of Mexico.

4. The fourth volume will then go to press, and be delivered on the payment of one dollar. This is to contain a map of the western territory.

5. As the actions and events of wars within the United States in this century; but particularly the great scenes of the late revolution, may amplify materials to exceed the limits above described, gentlemen, disposed to continue subscribers in supporting the continuation of this history, are to pay considerably less than the price stipulated for the first four volumes.

These volumes are to be printed by Messrs. Prichard and Hall, in Philadelphia.

The whole of this history will be collected, digested and compiled by JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq; a barrister at law in the kingdom of Ireland, and now a traveller in America. 6

Worcester county in the state of Maryland Nov. 1787.

WHEREAS, a certain John Smock, who moved into North-Carolina about three years past, obtained a bond of James Wilson, for the payment of one hundred and thirty-seven pounds ten shillings current money, of the state of Maryland, bearing date the 30th of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four. This is therefore to forewarn any person or persons from taking any assignment on the said bond, as the whole money due on the said bond has been paid up, partly to himself and by his order, partly to his creditors, and the remainder for the maintenance of the above John Smock's children, which he left under the care of the subscriber, on his movement into North-Carolina.

3X JAMES WILSON.

ON the 5th day of October, was committed to my custody as a run-away, a negro man, who calls himself JOHN, says he is the property of the heirs of Mr. Anthony Smith, near Hampton, Virginia; should it be the case, the said heirs are desired to pay charges and take him away; if an application is not made for him on or before the 16th of January next, he will on that day be sold at the court house of Prince George's county, for ready money, to discharge his prison fees.

3X N. BLACKLOCK, sheriff.

Charles county, December 7, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the honourable Richard Lee, Esq; deceased, late of the county aforesaid, are desired to make speedy settlement of their accounts, either by payment or giving bonds with security, and by renewment of bonds already given, with security; and those who have claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated; if due regard is not paid to the above notice, suits will be commenced, by

4 GRACE LEE, } admrs. of
ALICE LEE, } Richard Lee.

Prince-George's county, November 5, 1787.

By virtue of a deed of trust to me, from William Spring Bowie, will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Upper-Marlborough, on the 18th of December next,

SEVERAL valuable negro fellows, and a negro woman, all of whom have been accustomed to making and curing fine tobacco. And on the same day will be sold, a quantity of Indian corn; and on the 15th of January next, will be offered at public sale, at the town of Upper Marlborough, a tract of land adjoining said town, called and known by the name of BELL'S PASTURE, and the HORSE RACE, containing about three hundred and eighty acres, on which are two tobacco houses, corn house, negro quarters, and a very good apple orchard; the plantation is in good order, and under a good fence; the land is nearly equal to any in the county for wheat, corn and tobacco.—The terms of purchase will be made known on the days of sale. The title papers may be seen at any time before the sale, on application to

10X RINALDO JOHNSON.

Just Published, and to be SOLD, at the Printing-Office, Price 7/6,

THE

LAWS

Of April Session, 1787.

ALSO 20

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS OF BOTH HOUSES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, being unable to discharge his debts, intends to apply to the justices of Anne Arundel county adjourned court, to be held in January next, to liberate him agreeable to the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed the last session of assembly.

5 HENRY SCOTT.

December 14, 1787.

FOR SALE, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on colonel Lloyd's plantation, severn river, the first Monday in March next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE SLAVES. 4 ARTHUR BRYAN.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises, on Friday the 18th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, (on three years credit,) and possession immediately given,

PART of that valuable and well known tract of land, called White-Hall, containing 246½ acres, the soil is well adapted to Indian corn, and fine tobacco, situated within 11 miles of Annapolis, 25 of Baltimore, and 9 of Queen-Anne, any person inclinable to purchase, may view the premises on or before the day of sale, by applying to John Watkins, living on the premises; also all the personal estate of said Watkins, consisting of sundry negroes, men, women and children; horses, hogs, cattle and sheep; a variety of household furniture and plantation utensils; cash must be paid for all sums under five pounds, bond with approved security will be required for all above. All persons having claims against John Watkins, on his own account (also as executor of his father) are requested to bring them in; those indebted are also more desired to make payment, to

HENRY HALL, trustee for John Watkins 4

December 8, 1787.

ALL persons in any manner interested, are requested to take notice, that a suit is commenced in the court of chancery by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, assignee of Edward Sevenson, to obtain a conveyance of the legal title to the said Charles Carroll of and in two hundred and ninety one acres of land, more or less, part of a tract or parcel of land called Fell's Retirement, lying and being in Frederick county, according to contract for the sale thereof to the said Sevenson, made on the tenth day of March, 1774, by a certain Henry Thompson, as attorney and on behalf of Alexander Pearson of Liverpool, in the kingdom of Great-Britain, merchant, the said Charles Carroll being ready to pay the purchase money now due on the said contract to the state of Maryland, or to such person or persons entitled by law to receive the same. 4

Talbot, November 24, 1787.

I WINN WINSHIP, of the county of Talbot, and state of Maryland, do intend to petition the honourable the general assembly of the said state, praying an act may pass to annul the marriage with my wife Maria; all persons concerned, who have any objection, are desired to take proper notice of the same. 4

December 8, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

5 GEORGE MACCALLEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Alpheus Beal and Josiah Beal, mean to petition the general assembly at their next session, for a law to make good their title to a tract of land, purchased by them of Silas Simkin, by the name of Good-will. 4

ANNAPOLIS; Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street*.